

Translation of the pertinent portions of a response by KBA,  
dtd. 12/06/2004

**RESPONSIVE TO THE NOTIFICATION OF 09/27/2004, CHANGES IN  
ACCORDANCE WITH ART. 34 PCT ARE BEING FILED**

1. The following are being filed

1.1 Claims

(Replacement pages 28 to 36, version of 12/06/2004

1.1.1 Claims 1, 3 to 12 and 14 to 46

Claims 1, 3 to 12 and 14 to 46 correspond to the  
last valid claims 1 to 11 and 14 to 46, except for changes in  
their dependencies.

1.1.2 Last valid claim 12

1.1.3 Last valid secondary claim 12 is cancelled.

1.1.4 New claim 2

New claim 2 is formed from claim 1, together with  
claims 6, 7 and 15 in the originally filed version.

1.1.5 New claim 13

New claim 13 is formed from the last valid claims  
13 and 14.

1.2 Preamble of the specification

(Replacement pages 1, 2, added page 2a, version of  
12/06/2004)

The expression "1, 3, 12 or 14, or 42, 43 or 44" was  
changed to "1, 2 or 13, or 42, 43, 44". [sic - should be "41,  
42 or 43" see also amended pages 1 and 2a in this amendment  
and as attachment to the IPER]

D1, D2 and D3 were acknowledged.

2. Re.: The Cited References:

2.1 Re.: D1 (DE 100 03 025 C1)

D1 discloses a device for processing a web, having at  
least one former and a cutter arranged upstream of it,  
wherein the cutter and the former can be moved transversely  
to the web by means of an actuating member.

However, it neither shows independent drive mechanisms for the cutter and former, nor cutters, which can be moved in respect to each other in opposite directions by means of a common drive mechanism, nor a control device, which is in functional connection with the drive mechanisms of the former and the cutters.

## 2.2 Re.: D2 (USP 3,734,487)

It is true that web processing and web guidance elements embodied as turning bars, as longitudinal cutters and as a register roller, which can be prepositioned by individual drive mechanisms with a view to planned production runs, are disclosed by D2.

However, cutters which can be positioned in opposite directions by a common drive mechanism, and the positioning of a former by means of a common control device, are not disclosed.

## 2.3 Re.: D3 (EP 0 457 304 A1)

D3 neither relates to an arrangement for the longitudinal cutting of webs into partial webs, nor a downstream arranged former, which can be laterally positioned together by the same control device as longitudinal cutters. Only a mechanism for folding pockets, which has two processing elements which can be moved in opposite directions by a common drive mechanism, is disclosed there. Here, the goal is not the further processing of multiple-width webs into partial webs, and their further processing in a web-fed rotary printing press (see claim 2).

## 3. Novelty and Inventive Activities

None of the cited references therefore shows all characteristics of the independent claims. Thus, these are novel.

The mutually driven cutters and the positioning of the formers by means of a common control device in accordance with claim 2 allows the manipulation of variable web widths with minimum outlay. Narrower webs are created by means of the movement of the cutters in opposite directions, whose center then respectively extends offset in comparison with the former width. Instead of laterally displacing this web by means of turning bars, the former is moved to the center of the partial web. The outlay for drive mechanisms in connection with longitudinal cutting is reduced by this, and instead unnecessary turning/displacing of the partial webs is avoided by equipping the former with a drive mechanism. None of the cited references encourages one skilled in the art to

design the further processing step in the manner of claim 2. Although in principle the arrangement in accordance with D1 solves the problem of flexibility, along with a simultaneously reduced outlay of drive mechanisms, this arrangement is less free in the selection of the position in the printing press. It is necessary here to arrange the longitudinal cutting arrangement and the formers directly next to each other, since they are coupled for being driven, and to connect them with each other by means of a long drive train.

Based on D1, one skilled in the art does not receive any encouragement from D2 to depart from his concept. If he were to do so nevertheless, he would rather be encouraged to "donate" its own drive mechanism to each tool, i.e. also every cutter.

In our opinion the combination of D3 with D1 is quite a reach since, for one, it is a different technical field, and furthermore an arrangement which is different from claim 2.

#### 4. Novelty in Respect to Later Published EP 1 415 944 A1

The independent claims are novel over later published EP 1 415 944 A1.

#### 5. Interview

Should there be doubts on the part of the Examination Department regarding clarity and inventive activities of the filed claims, an

#### INTERVIEW

is requested prior to the preparation of the international preliminary examination report. A meeting can be arranged in short order by calling 0931 / 909-61 05.

Enclosures: Claims, replacement pages 28 to 36  
Specification, replacement pages 1, 2, added  
page 21a  
each in the version of 12/06/2004, in triplicate

12/06/2004

1

## Specification

### Devices for Processing and/or Conveying a Web as Well as Methods for Their Regulation

The invention relates to devices for processing and/or conveying a web, as well as to methods for their regulation in accordance with claims 1, 2 or 13, or 42, 43 or 44.

A device for longitudinal cutting of foils and tapes is known from EP 1 238 935 A2, wherein an upper cutter can be positioned transversely to the transport direction of the web for setting a cutting width.

A roll changer is known from DE 101 50 810 A1, wherein two roll arms form a pair for receiving a roll, each of which can be individually moved by its own motor along an axis of rotation of the roll.

DE 196 02 248 A1 discloses a former which, for the lateral control of the folded continuous web, can be moved along an inlet gap between two downstream located rollers.

A turning bar, which can be positioned transversely to the incoming direction of the web, and a register roller, which can be positioned along the incoming direction of the web, are known from WO 01/70608. The turning bar is pivotable in such a way that it provides directional changes toward the right or the left, depending on its position.

DE 36 14 981 C2 discloses two web edge sensors, each of which has a drive mechanism and is controlled by a common control device. DE 35 33 274 C3 discloses a similar device.

12/06/2004

2

A transport direction with two side-by-side arranged conveying devices for endless material is shown in DE 195 40 164 C1, wherein each device has an axially movable advancement arrangement.

An arrangement by means of which it is possible to cut two partial webs or three partial webs of variable width out of a running paper web of maximum width and to fold these partial webs is known from DE 42 04 254 A1. The arrangement shown there includes three formers arranged at two levels, wherein two formers which adjoin each other at a first level are arranged to be displaceable transversely to the running direction of the paper web in order to be selectively used for folding both partial webs of a paper web divided into two, or for folding the two outer partial webs of a paper web divided into three. A matching of other web-conducting devices except for the formers to the respective web width is not provided.

A turning bar arrangement is known from DE 43 11 437 A1, whose turning bars can be shifted for displacing a web which has been turned by them over its width toward the left or the right, depending on the position of the turning bars. This turning bar arrangement cannot be easily combined with the arrangement of DE 42 04 254 A1, since a partial web divided into three and which is displaced by half a web width, does not meet the former for which it is destined.

DE 100 03 026 C1 discloses a device for processing a web, having at least one former and a cutter arranged upstream of it, wherein the cutter and the former can be moved transversely to the running direction of the web by means of a common actuating member.

12/06/2004

Web processing elements or web guide elements embodied as turning bars, as longitudinal cutters and as a registration roller are disclosed in USP 3,734,487, which can be prepositioned by means of individual drive mechanisms in regard to a planned production run.

12/06/2004

2a

EP 0 457 304 A1 relates to a mechanism of a device for folding pockets, having two processing elements which can be moved in opposite directions by a common drive mechanism.

The object of the invention is based on providing devices for processing and/or conveying a web, as well as methods for their regulation.

In accordance with the invention, this object is attained by the characteristics of claims 1, 2 or 13, or 42, 43 or 44.

A substantial advantage to be obtained by means of the device or the method rests on the one hand in that an

12/06/2004

28

## Claims

1. A device for processing and/or conveying a web in a machine which works on a web and/or processes a web, having at least one web processing tool (06, 07, 05, 28, 32) embodied as a former (06, 07), or as a cutter (05, 28, 32) arranged on the web path upstream of the latter, wherein the cutter (05, 28, 32) and the former (06, 07) are movable by at least one actuating member (08, 11, 34) transversely to the running direction of the web of material (01, 02, 26, 36), characterized in that a turning bar unit (72) with at least one turning bar (37, 38) is arranged upstream of the former (06, 07), the turning bar (37, 38) and the former (06, 07) can be moved transversely in respect to the running direction of the web of material (01, 02, 26, 36) by drive mechanisms (11, 49) which are respectively mechanically independent of each other, and that the drive mechanism (11) of the former (06, 07) and the drive mechanism (49) of the turning bar (37, 38) are in a logical functional connection with a common control device (10, S).

2. A device for processing and/or conveying a web in a web-fed rotary printing press, having at least one web processing tool (06, 07, 05, 28, 32) embodied as a former (06, 07), or as a cutter (05, 28, 32) arranged on the web path upstream of the latter, wherein the cutter (05, 28, 32) and the former (06, 07) are movable by at least one actuating member (08, 11, 34) transversely to the running direction of the web of material (01, 02, 26, 36), characterized in that the cutter (28, 32) is embodied as a cutter (28, 32) of a



12/06/2004

longitudinal cutting arrangement (71) arranged upstream of the former (06, 07), which has a lateral drive mechanism (34) which is mechanically independent of a drive mechanism (11) of the former (06, 07), that the longitudinal cutting arrangement (71) has at least two cutters (28), which are spaced apart from each other transversely to the web running direction and can be moved in relation to each other by a common drive mechanism (34) transversely in respect to the web, but in opposite directions, and that the drive mechanism (11) of the former (06, 07) and the drive mechanism (34) of

12/06/2004

29

the cutter (28, 32) are in a logical functional connection with a common control device (10, S).

3. The device in accordance with claim 1, characterized in that the former (06, 07) and the cutter (05, 28, 32) are arranged on a common stand (15) and can be moved by means of a common drive mechanism (11).

4. A device for processing and/or conveying a web in a machine which works on a web and/or processes a web, having at least one web processing tool (06, 07, 30) embodied as a former (06, 07), and with a web processing tool (06, 07, 30) embodied as a motor driven roller (30) arranged on the web path downstream of the latter, characterized in that two outer and one central former (06, 07) are provided, wherein in case of a change of the width of the partial webs the two outer formers (06, 07) can be displaced and the center one remains in place, and that the displaceable former (06, 07) and the assigned roller (30) are movable by at least one actuating member (08, 11) transversely to the running direction of the web of material (01, 02, 26, 36).

5. The device in accordance with claim 4, characterized in that the former (06, 07) and the roller (30) are arranged on a common stand (15) and can be moved by means of a common drive mechanism (11).

6. The device in accordance with claim 4, characterized in that a cutter (05, 28, 32), arranged upstream of the former (06, 07), and the former (06, 07) can

12/06/2004

be moved by at least one actuating member (08, 11, 34) transversely to the running direction of the web of material (01, 02, 26, 36).

7. The device in accordance with claim 1 or 6, characterized in that the cutter (28, 32) is embodied as a cutter (28, 32) of a longitudinal cutting arrangement (71) arranged upstream of the former (06, 07), which has a lateral drive mechanism (34) which is mechanically independent of a drive mechanism (11) of the former (06, 07).

12/06/2004

30

8. The device in accordance with claim 7, characterized in that the drive mechanism (11) of the former (06, 07) and the drive mechanism (34) of the cutter (28, 32) are in a logical functional connection with a common control device (10, S).

9. The device in accordance with claim 1, 2 or 7, characterized in that a turning bar unit (72) with at least one turning bar (37, 38) is arranged upstream of the former (06, 07).

10. The device in accordance with claim 7 and 9, characterized in that the longitudinal cutting arrangement (71) is placed upstream of the turning bar unit (72).

11. The device in accordance with claim 9, characterized in that the turning bar (37, 38) and the former (06, 07) can be moved transversely in respect to the running direction of the web of material (01, 02, 26, 36) by drive mechanisms (11, 49) which are respectively mechanically independent of each other.

12. The device in accordance with claim 11, characterized in that the drive mechanism (11) of the former (06, 07) and the drive mechanism (49) of the turning bar (37, 38) are in a logical functional connection with a common control device (10, S).

13. A device for processing and/or conveying a web in

12/06/2004

a machine which works on a web and/or processes a web, having a longitudinal cutting arrangement (71) with at least one web processing tool (28, 32) embodied as a cutter (28, 32), as well as a turning bar unit (72) arranged downstream thereof on the web path and having at least one web processing tool designed as a turning bar (37, 38), characterized in that the cutter (28, 32) and the turning bar (37, 38) can be moved transversely in respect to the running direction of the web of material (01, 02, 26, 36) by drive mechanisms (34, 49), which are respectively independent of each other, that the longitudinal cutting arrangement (71) has at least two cutters (28), which are spaced apart from each other transversely to the web running direction, which can be

12/06/2004

31

moved by a common drive mechanism (34) transversely in respect to the web, but in opposite directions in regard to each other, and that the drive mechanism (34) of the cutter (28) and the drive mechanism (49) of the turning bar (37, 38) are in a logical functional connection with a common control device (10, S).

14. The device in accordance with claims 7 or 10, characterized in that the longitudinal cutting arrangement (71) has at least two cutters (28), which are spaced apart from each other transversely to the web running direction and can be moved in relation to each other by a common drive mechanism (34) transversely in respect to the web, but in opposite directions.

15. The device in accordance with claims 9, 10 or 13, characterized in that the turning bar unit (72) has at least two turning bars (37, 38), which are spaced apart from each other transversely in relation to the web running direction of an incoming web and which can be moved transversely in respect to the web by means of a common drive mechanism (49).

16. The device in accordance with one or several of claims 8 or 12, characterized in that the logical functional connection is designed in such a way that the setting of the drive mechanisms (11, 34, 49) can take place in a common work step, in particular in the course of a setting process, as a result of a program flow.

12/06/2004

17. The device in accordance with one or several of claims 8, 12, 13 or 16, characterized in that the control device (10, S) is designed to determine a suitable desired position of the respective web processing tool (05, 06, 07, 28, 30, 32, 37, 38) from information regarding the web width and/or an intended web path, and to act on the respective drive mechanism (11, 34, 49).

18. The device in accordance with one or several of claims 8, 12 or 13, characterized in that the control unit

12/06/2004

32

(10, S) comprises a user interface for entering and/or reading in the width of a web (01, 02, 12, 13, 26, 36, 51, 52, 53, 54) to be processed, computing means for determining a desired position of the movable web processing tool (05, 06, 07, 16, 28, 30, 32, 37, 38) by means of the web width, as well as drivers for triggering the drive mechanisms (11, 23, 34, 49) for setting the respectively determined desired position.

19. The device in accordance with one or several of claims 8, 12, 13 or 16, characterized in that several drive mechanisms (11, 23, 34, 49) are triggered by the common control unit (10, S).

20. The device in accordance with one of the preceding claims, characterized in that at least two formers (06, 07) are provided, at least one of which can be moved transversely.

21. The device in accordance with one of the preceding claims, characterized in that at least two web processing tools (16), which roll off on a cylinder (03) and are designed as rollers (16), at least one of which can be moved transversely, are provided for pressing the web of material against the cylinder (03).

22. The device in accordance with claim 21, characterized in that the rollers (16) are interceptor rollers (16) or traction rollers (16).



12/06/2004

23. The device in accordance with one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the cutter (28, 32) is designed for the continuous longitudinal cutting of the web (26, 36) of material.

24. The device in accordance with one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the cutter (05) is designed as an interval cutter (05) for longitudinally cutting the web (01, 02, 12, 13) into lengths of a page.

12/06/2004

33

25. The device in accordance with one of the preceding claims, characterized in that at least one transversely movable roll arm of a roll changer is provided as a further web processing tool to be set.

26. The device in accordance with one of the preceding claims, characterized in that at least one transversely movable sensor device for the cutting registration is provided as a further web processing tool to be set.

27. The device in accordance with one of the preceding claims, characterized in that at least one transversely movable sensor device for the color registration is provided as a further web processing tool to be set.

28. The device in accordance with one of the preceding claims, characterized in that at least one transversely movable web edge regulating device is provided as a further web processing tool to be set.

29. The device in accordance with one of the preceding claims, characterized in that at least one transversely movable paddle wheel is provided as a further web processing tool to be set in the outlet of a folding apparatus.

30. The device in accordance with one of the preceding claims, characterized in that at least one transversely movable gluing nozzle of a gluing device is provided as a further web processing tool to be set.

12/06/2004

31. The device in accordance with one of the preceding claims, characterized in that at least one transversely movable device for forming a second longitudinal fold is provided as a further web processing tool to be set.

32. The device in accordance with one of the preceding claims, characterized in that at least one transversely

12/06/2004

34

movable device for longitudinal perforation is provided as a further web processing tool to be set.

33. The device in accordance with one of the preceding claims, characterized in that at least one actuating member (08, 11, 22, 23, 33, 34, 48, 49) has a rotatable threaded spindle (08, 22, 33, 48), and that every displaceable web processing tool (05, 06, 07, 16, 28, 30, 32, 37, 38) is in engagement with the threaded spindle (08, 22, 33, 48).

34. The device in accordance with claim 33, characterized in that every displaceable web processing tool (05, 06, 07, 16, 28, 30, 32, 37, 38) coupled to the actuating member (08, 11, 22, 23, 33, 34, 48, 49) has a sliding block (09, 18, 19, 21, 42, 43, 44, 46), which is in engagement with the threaded spindle (08, 22, 33, 48).

35. The device in accordance with claim 33 or 34, characterized in that several displaceable web processing tools (06, 07, 16, 28, 37, 38) of the same type are in engagement with an identical threaded spindle (08, 22, 33, 48).

36. The device in accordance with claim 35, characterized in that the threaded spindle (08, 22, 33, 48) has several sections rotating in different directions, and that at least one of the web processing tools (06, 07, 16, 28, 37, 38) is in engagement with each section.

37. The device in accordance with one of claims 33 to

12/06/2004

36, characterized in that the threaded spindle (08, 22, 33, 48) is rotatingly driven by an electric motor (11, 23, 34, 49) controlled by the control unit (10, S).

38. The device in accordance with one of claims 33 to 37, characterized in that threaded spindle (08, 22, 33, 48)

12/06/2004

35

has several sections of different gradients, and that at least one of the web processing tools (06, 07, 16, 28, 37, 38) is in engagement with each section.

39. The device in accordance with claim 1, 2 or 4, characterized in that the former (06, 07) and a roller (03) having a groove (25) can be moved together.

40. The device in accordance with claims 2, 7 or 13, characterized in that the drive mechanisms (11, 23, 34, 49) can be triggered by means of a common control unit (10, S) in regard to positioning the respective web processing tool (06, 07, 05, 28, 30, 32, 37, 38) in respect to the web.

41. A method for setting web processing tools of a machine which works on a web and/or processes a web, having a former (06, 07) and an upstream arranged cutter (28, 32) for a longitudinal cut of the web, characterized in that prior to the start of a production run the actual position of the cutter (28, 32) and of the former (06, 07) in regard to presetting values required for the planned production run are checked by a system (S), and/or presetting is performed by the system (S) acting on the drive (11) of the former (06, 07), as well as the drive mechanism (34) of the cutter (28, 32).

42. A method for setting web processing tools of a machine which works on a web and/or processes a web, having a former (06, 07) and an upstream arranged turning bar (37, 38), characterized in that prior to the start of a production

12/06/2004

run the actual position of the turning bar (37, 38) and of the former (06, 07) in regard to presetting values required for the planned production run are checked by a system (S), and/or presetting is performed by the system (S) acting on the drive (11) of the former (06, 07), as well as the drive mechanism (49) of the turning bar (37, 38).

12/06/2004

36

43. A method for setting web processing tools of a machine which works on a web and/or processes a web, having a cutter (28, 32) for longitudinal cutting of the web and a downstream arranged turning bar (37, 38), characterized in that prior to or during the start of the production run the actual position of the cutter (28, 32) and of the former (06, 07) in regard to presetting values required for the planned production run are checked by a system (S), and/or presetting is performed by the system (S) acting on the drive (11) of the former (06, 07), as well as the drive mechanism (34) of the cutter (28, 32).

44. The method in accordance with claim 42, characterized in that presetting is also performed by the system (S) acting on a drive mechanism (34) of a cutter (28, 32) arranged upstream of the turning bar (37, 38).

45. The method in accordance with one or several of claims 41 to 44, characterized in that presetting is also performed by the system (S) acting on a drive mechanism of a longitudinal registration arrangement placed downstream of the drive mechanism of the turning bar (37, 38).

46. The method in accordance with one or several of claims 41 to 44, characterized in that presetting is also performed by the system (S) acting on the drive mechanism of at least one roll arm of a roll changer.